THE VOTER'S HAND-BOOK

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THE VOTER'S HAND - BOOK

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THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

TO THE

ENFRANCHISED WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA

BY

THE AUTHOR

WHO IS ONE OF THEM

Read and corrected by

PROF. GEO. E. BOKE

of the Law Department of the University of California

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Definitions	1
Elections under the Primary Law	3
The Presidential Primary	4
Time of Holding Regular Election	5
Voters and Voting	6
Synopsis of the Government	10
The National Executive	11
The Senate	15
The National Legislature	15
The House of Representatives	17
The Federal Judiciary	19
The State of California	23
The Executive Department	23
The State Senate	24
The Assembly	26
The State Judiciary	26
The Board of Control	28
The State Board of Equalization	29
The State Railroad Commission	30
The State Lunacy Commission	31
State Board of Charities and Corrections	31
The City and County of San Francisco	32
The City of Oakland	35
The County of Alameda	36
The City of Berkeley	37
The City of Los Angeles	39
County Government in General	41
The Initiative	42
The Referendum	42
The Recall	43
Notes from Thirteenth Census of the United States	45
The Declaration of Independence	46
Constitution of the United States	50

DEFINITIONS.

Franchise means literally privileged liberty, freedom from subjection, hence it means in common use two things.

(1) A privilege arising from the grant of a government, as a corporate franchise.

(2) The privilege of voting at public elections, that is, the right of suffrage.

Suffrage comes from the Latin suffragium, a voting tablet, a ballot, hence it means the right of voting.

Caucus. The word is first found in the diary of John Adams in 1763 . . . . "the learned caucus club meets at the garret of Tom Davis . . . ." It was a political club, and the term is designedly mysterious, probably taken from the Greek "kaukos," meaning a cup, in allusion to the convivial feature of the club. It means now any meeting of managers or interested persons for the purpose of deciding on a line of policy to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention. To meet in caucus, therefore, is to come together and confer.

Quorum literally "of whom," means the number of persons of any constituted body of persons whose participation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally.

Municipality, a town or city possessed of corporate privileges of local self-government.

Municipal, pertaining to the government of a city or town.

A Majority Vote means a vote of more than half of all the votes cast. Thus if 100 people voted, and one of the candidates received 51 votes, he would be said to have a majority vote. In that case he would be elected at the primary and would not have to compete again at the elections after the primary.

A Plurality Vote means when a candidate has more votes than any other candidate, but not a majority of all. Thus if 100 votes were cast, and A got 40, B got 30, and C 25, and D got 5, A would have a plurality vote. It takes a majority vote to elect at the Primary election; but only a plurality at the elections afterward.

An Ordinance is a municipal (that is a city) law,—passed by the Supervisors, or whatever the legislative body of the city is.

Federal, as applied here to government, laws, or the judiciary, means the central government when it acts directly on all citizens and not merely on local events. A Federal government is one in which the Federal authority is above that of any of the States within the sphere of the Federal action.

Ex-officio means "by virtue of his office"; i. e., without being elected to it.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

The Primary Act, to regulate Primary Elections, and to provide the method for a public expression of choice for United States Senator (see page 7 of Election Laws, 1911) was passed April 7, 1911. It provides that all candidates for public office shall be nominated (1) by direct vote at the primary elections; or (2) by nominating petitions, signed and filed as provided by law.

A Primary Election is really a nominating election; the two highest candidates for office are selected from among those voted for, and only these two are allowed to compete at the regular election ensuing. But any candidate getting a majority vote (that is a vote equal to more than half of all the votes cast) is elected then, and need not compete again at the second election.

The September Primary

The September Primary Election shall be held at the legally designated polling places at each precinct of this State **on the first Tuesday in September** for the nomination of all candidates to be voted at the ensuing November election. The day is a legal holiday, and **any voter is entitled to absent himself or herself from any service or employment for two consecutive hours without being liable to any penalty or deduction from his or her usual salary or wages on account of such absence.** The first September Primary Election is 1912, and biennially thereafter.

Any Primary

Any Primary Election other than a September Primary Election, shall be held on Tuesday three weeks next preceding the election for which such Primary Election is held.

The Presidential Primary

Governor Johnson has called a special session of the legislature for November 27, to consider among other laws one for a Presidential Primary. This would be a law, not for the direct election of the President by the people, because this must be done, according to the Federal constitution, through the electors of the Electoral College, but for a popular election of the California delegates for the National Nominating Conventions which are held in mid-summer next year. The nomination of the Presidential candidate is almost as important as the election for President in November, since it narrows down the choice to one man for each Party, and it is thought that something more nearly the real choice of the people might be insured by having the nominations by popular election rather than by State delegates elected by County Conventions as heretofore. The following States will hold Presidential Primary Elections next Spring: In North Dakota on March 19; in Wisconsin on April 2; in Nebraska on April 17; in Oregon on April 19, and in New Jersey on May 28. If the State Legislature passes this law, California will, therefore, be the sixth State to adopt the Presidential Primary.

TIME OF HOLDING REGULAR ELECTIONS

President

Presidential primary, or nominating election, is held in the spring (according as the State Legislature may enact at the 1911 special session).

Presidential election November 5, 1912.

U. S. Senators

Election of United States Senator, i. e., advisory vote of the people.

Congressmen

Congressional election (in the Congressional districts).

State Officials

Election of Governor, State officers, Justices, State Boards and departments.

State Senators

Election of State Senators.

Assemblymen

Election of Assemblymen.

All elected at the general election throughout the State, which election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every even year, as 1910, 1912, etc. And the Primary Law applies to them all.

Municipal Elections

Municipal elections are held according to the provisions of the respective city charters, e. g.: The San Francisco Primary Municipal election was held on the last Tuesday of September, 1911, and will be so held every second year thereafter, 1913, 1915, etc. The second or General Municipal election follows, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, not less than forty days after the Primary.

VOTERS AND VOTING.

Qualification

Every native and naturalized citizen of the United States who has attained the age of 21 years may vote in California if long enough a resident, except criminals, idiots and insane persons. But a married woman takes her husband's citizenship without going through any formula, as the laws of California now stand; therefore, an alien woman married to a native or naturalized citizen of California becomes also a citizen, and conversely a native born and bred California woman loses her citizenship by marrying a foreigner who has not become naturalized, and she cannot vote any more than he can. To vote, citizens must have resided in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and must have registered from their precinct at least 30 days before a primary election.

Registration

Voters register at the Registrar's office, City Hall, in cities (and at such other places as the Board of Election Commissioners may appoint); and at the office of the County Clerk in counties. In each even numbered year 1910, 1912, etc., beginning with January 1st and ending not later than 30 days before the Primary Election, voters must register throughout the State; and no person must register in one county or *precinct* for an election when registration for the same election remains uncancelled in another county or *precinct*. Aliens must have completed their naturalization at least 90 days before election. No fees may be charged for registration.

The Polls

The Polls must be opened from 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Voters may vote legally only in the precincts in which they reside and from which they have registered. In California there is a law requiring all saloons and public bars to remain closed on election day from 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. (See page 3 for the legal two hours allowed voters.)

Voting

The voter must write his or her name and address (or if unable to write, being blind or crippled or ignorant, shall have the same written for him or her) on a roster of voters provided for that purpose and shall announce the same to one of the Ballot Clerks, who shall then announce the same to another one, and if the second Ballot Clerk finds the name on the register, he shall in like manner repeat the name and address. Then, the voter's name being unchallenged, the Ballot Clerk gives the voter a ticket, and the clerk writes on the register opposite the name of the voter the number of the general ticket given him or her, and also the number of the municipal ticket given him or her when any city, city and county, or town office is to be elected; and the voter is then allowed to enter the place enclosed by the guarded rail. The voter retires to one of the booths or compartments provided, to prepare his or her ballot.

In voting he or she must stamp a cross in the voting square after the name of every candidate for whom he or she intends to vote; all crosses must be made only with the stamp, which, with pads and ink, are provided in each booth. Before leaving the

Voting
(Continued)

booth the voter must fold his or her ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot and the endorsement on the back shall appear on the outside thereof, without displaying the marks on the face of it. Having folded his or her ballot, the voter must give it to the Inspector, who must announce in an audible tone of voice the voter's name and the number of his or her ballot. The Ballot Clerk finds the same name or number on the register, and repeats the name and number, if it corresponds, and writes opposite the name the word "voted." Then the Inspector separates the slip containing the number from the ballot, deposits the ballot in the box, and immediately destroys such numbered slip.

No more than one person may occupy one booth at a time and no one may remain in a booth more than ten minutes. Any voter who spoils a ballot may ask the Ballot Clerk for another; but he or she may receive only one at a time, and not more than three in all. (Taken from the Election Laws of California, 1911, pages 33, 34, 35.)

Note: Ten days before the day fixed by law for election the County Clerk (or Clerk or Secretary in the city) must begin to mail "a sample ballot" to registered voters, and all must have been mailed at least 5 whole days before the day of election, one sample ballot to each registered voter; and at the same time the County Clerk sends a card of instruction for the guidance of electors in obtaining or marking the ballots,—also one such card of instruction is posted in each booth on election day.

SYNOPSIS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT

The Government of the United States is triplicate in form, i. e., it has three great divisions, for the Nation, State and City; and three main departments in each of these divisions, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.

NATIONAL OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) **THE EXECUTIVE.**—Consisting of the President and his cabinet.

(2) **THE LEGISLATURE.**—Consisting of both branches of the national legislature; the Upper House, or Senate, and the Lower House or House of Representatives.

(3) **THE JUDICIARY, which is divided chiefly into 3 classes of Federal Courts, distributed over the U. S., and is appointive.**—Consisting of: 1. The Supreme Court, a Chief Justice and 8 associate justices; 2. The Circuit Courts of Appeals (there are nine judicial circuits in the U. S.); 3. The District Courts (of which there are 88 in the U. S.); and 3 other special courts in Washington.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

(1) **THE EXECUTIVE.**—Consisting of the Governor and the executive department.

(2) **THE LEGISLATURE.**—Consisting of two branches of the State Legislature; the Upper House, or State Senate, and the Lower House or Assembly.

(3) **THE JUDICIARY, which is elective.**—Consisting of: 1. The State Supreme Court, or Court of Appeal; 2. District Courts of Appeals (having appellate jurisdiction from Superior Courts); 3. A Superior Court for each county of the State. The courts of the Justices of the Peace are not courts of record.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) **THE EXECUTIVE.**—Consisting of the Mayor and the executive department.

(2) **THE CITY LEGISLATURE.**—Consisting, in New York, of 2 chambers, a Council and a Board of Aldermen; in San Francisco, of only a Board of Supervisors; of a Commission in many other cities.

(3) **THE JUDICIARY, which differs slightly in different cities, but is elective.**—Consisting, in San Francisco, of the Superior Courts (of the city and county); and, of the Police Courts (for minor criminal cases); and the Justices of the Peace Courts (for minor civil cases).

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The National Executive

In the summer preceding a Presidential Election, National Conventions are held by each party to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The delegates in most states are chosen by party conventions in their several states, two for each Congressional District by the party convention of that district.

California, since the 1911 Primary Law, will not follow the old method of conventions. Now the State Central Committee will issue a call to the county conventions to name delegates to the State Convention, and these so nominated delegates to the State Convention, in May 1912, will choose 20 Delegates (i. e., twice as many as the State has electors) for the National Convention. (But if the Presidential Primary Law is passed, the Delegates will be chosen by popular election. See page 4 for Presidential Primary.) These great National Conventions—one for each party,—meet each in some different city during mid-summer, and there nominate their party Presidential and Vice-President candidates. After that the Nominees present themselves to the people in a strenuous campaign of public speaking, during which the policies of the last term are thoroughly threshed out, and the plan of public affairs for the ensuing Presidential term is declared in a formal "platform," or statement of what the Nominee intends to do if he is elected President. All this is apt to upset business, because while such questions as tariff, control of corporations, and of railroads, etc., which are the core of "big business," are being discussed,

The National Executive (Continued)

men with large capital to invest, hold off, and wait until matters are settled. But although Business always complains of being disturbed during a Presidential year, those who are competent to speak have pronounced the short term of the President and the consequent "upsetting of business" every four years as a most salutary safeguard in a democracy; for, since the People rule, it is good that every four years they should be forced to thresh out the results of the last administration, and to decide where they intend to direct the forces of government during the ensuing term,—otherwise, they would never concern themselves with public policies, and would become the victims of their own selfish unconcern for the public good. "A Presidential campaign refreshes the sense of national duty," and "at great crises, as 1860 and 1864 it is a turning point in history." (Bryce, Volume I, page 73.)

The last and final step is the choosing of the Presidential electors as follows: On the first Monday after the first Tuesday of November (Nov. 5th, 1912) each state elects as many electors as it has representatives in Congress, i. e., the sum of its senators and congressmen, and the citizens vote for elector A or B according to which presidential candidate A or B represents, who himself has, in practice, no discretion but must vote for the candidate of the party whose elector he is. The electors of any Party Nominee who can secure a majority of votes become then members of the electoral college: but each state may send to the electoral college only the exact number of votes which its representation in Congress entitles

The National Executive (Continued)

it to, and so it may happen that a state sends three or four democratic electors and five or six republicans ones, though, as a matter of fact, a state generally "goes" all Republican or all Democratic. It can thus be easily seen why the Presidential campaign is more tense in states like New York or Pennsylvania than in states like Nevada or Montana: New York has 41 electoral votes and Nevada but 3, because New York State has about 9,000,000 people; and Nevada not quite 100,000. When these electors are all chosen by popular vote in this way for the electoral college, the actually elected President and Vice-President are *ipso facto* known, and it is at once telegraphed all over the country that very night,—even though the actual voting of the electoral college takes place some weeks later, and is transmitted to Washington by mail later still, there to be unsealed and counted.

William Howard Taft of Ohio and James C. Sherman of New York are President and Vice-President of the United States; their term of office expires March 4, 1913. The incoming President and Vice-President, nominated in mid-summer and elected in November, take office on the 4th day of March ensuing.

The President

The President is the commander of the Army and Navy. He has the power, with the consent of the Senate, to make treaties, appoint ambassadors and Federal judges, etc.; and to direct the foreign and domestic policies of the country. He can veto bills passed by Congress, which only become laws after

he has signed them, but his veto is null if Congress re-passes the bill by a vote of two-thirds of the majority of each House. His salary is $75,000 per annum.

The Vice-President is merely to succeed the President in case of the latter's death or grave illness; he is ex officio President of the Senate, and has a salary of $12,000.

The Cabinet

There are nine chief ministers to the President who make up what is called the cabinet; they are appointed by the President and may be removed by him alone. They are summoned to the President's private council and are his advisers on matters pertaining to their respective departments, as well as on general questions of policy. None of the cabinet can vote in Congress, a rule intended to prevent the Executive from having too much power. The most dignified place in the cabinet is that of Secretary of State, who administers the foreign policy except so far as that is controlled by the Senate.

The following titles of the members of the cabinet are in themselves explanatory of their duties:

	Salary
Philander C. Knox of Philadelphia, Secretary of State..	$ 8,000
Franklin Macveagh of Illinois, Secretary of Treasury....	12,000
Jacob M. Dickenson of Tennessee, Secretary of War.....	12,000
George M. Wickersham of New York, Attorney General..	12,000
(He is legal adviser to the President)	
Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, Postmaster General	12,000
George von R. Meyer of Massachusetts, Secretary of Navy	12,000
James Wilson of Iowa, Secretary of Agricultural.....	12,000
Charles Nagel of Missouri, Sec'y of Commerce and Labor	12,000
Walter N. Fisher of Chicago, Secretary of Interior.....	12,000

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Senate

The two houses of the National Legislature taken together are called the Congress. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two senators from each of the 48 states of the Union, irrespective of the size of the state: Rhode Island, the smallest state, is about 1/12 the size of Texas, which is the largest (California is the second largest state in the Union); and Nevada has about 1/90 the population of New York State, yet each has exactly two United States senators. This arrangement is in order to preserve the integral sovereignty of the State. The U. S. senators are elected by the legislatures of their respective states for a term of 6 years at a salary of $7,500 per annum. The whole body renews itself every 6 years, but the rotation in office is so arranged that 1/3 of them retire every 2 years; thus, at any given moment the old members are twice as numerous as the new ones. This plan is in order to secure continuity of policy. With the admission of Arizona and New Mexico there will be 96 senators. A quorum is a majority of the whole number. The senate has the right to go into secret session, generally to debate matters of foreign policy by advising on or confirming the plans of the Foreign Secretary. The senate is an executive and judicial as well as legislative body; its original office is to act as a check on the hasty or ill digested legislation of the Lower House. The burning question of the Senate as a House, is its election by the state legislatures, which, since these are in most cases now controlled by the great cor-

porate interests, do not represent the public choice in their selection of senators, but rather the choice of the moneyed men of the community. A bill was introduced last session in Congress to amend the Constitution so as to permit the popular election of senators, but nothing conclusive was done. However, on April 7th, 1911, an Act of the Legislature of California was approved, whereby candidates for United States Senator in Congress shall be placed upon the official ballot at the general election, to be voted for like other officers and no longer by Districts. The previous election, or advisory vote, by districts, which was in operation only since 1909, was not thought to represent the popular choice. This vote would be only for the guidance of the State Legislature, because there is a provision of United States Constitution which demands the election of United States Senators by the state legislatures of each state, and this cannot be abolished without an Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Nevertheless, the effect of this local law will be practically to insure the popular election of the two United States Senators from California, since the State Legislature will hardly disregard an advisory vote of the people.

The Senate stood in January, 1910, 59 Republicans, 33 Democrats. The Senators from California are:

George C. Perkins.....Republican.....of Oakland
Term ends March 4th, 1915.

John D. Works.....Republican.....of Los Angeles
Term ends March 4th, 1917.

The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives, called generally, the House, has 391 members, chosen by popular election from each Congressional District in the country. Congressional Districts are marked off according to population, at present on the basis of one Congressman to about 175,000 souls; but these districts are rearranged every 10 years, after the Census is taken. A bill to provide money for the present rearrangement called the Reappointment Bill was introduced into the 62nd Congress (last year). But it did not pass and will be reintroduced during the coming year: there is much occasion for jealousy and intrigue, called "gerrymandering" in the carrying out of this measure, hence the delay. (See Bryce, Vol. I, page 126.) California has 8 Congressional Districts, but since the census of 1910, her population being reported as 2,377,549—would entitle her to about 11, which will probably be awarded her next year. Members are elected for two years at a salary of $7,500, and their election always takes place in the even years, 1910, 1912, and so on. So that the election of every second House of Representatives coincides with that of a Presidential election, and Congress is thus likely to have, though not invariably, the same political complexion as the Administration. The office of the Lower House is to introduce legislation and to control taxation; it is supposed to express more directly the popular will, but as congressmen are not often in the House long enough to receive much training there, it naturally follows that their work is less conclusive than that of the Senate.

The Speaker

The Speaker is elected by the House from one of their number; in rank, he stands next after the Vice-President and on a level with Justices of the Supreme Court. The choice of a Speaker is a political event of the highest significance. He guides the policy of the House and appoints many of the important committees. His salary is $12,000.

Congressmen

There must be elected every two years one Representative or Congressman for each of the eight Congressional districts in California. They are elected at the general election every even year, 1910, 1912, etc., each in his own district by the electors of that district. (See map for Congressional Districts.)

The names of the present Representatives of California in Congress are:

1st Dist.	John E. Raker.....	Democrat.....	of Alturas
2nd Dist.	Wm. Kent.....	Republican....	of Kentfield
3rd Dist.	Jos. R. Knowland...	Republican....	of Alameda
4th Dist.	Julius Kahn..... (County of S. F.)	Republican....	of San Francisco
5th Dist.	E. A. Hayes..... (Counties of S. F., San Mateo, Santa Clara.)	Republican....	of San Jose
6th Dist.	J. C. Needham.....	Republican....	of Modesto
7th Dist.	Wm. D. Stephens...	Republican....	of Los Angeles
8th Dist.	S. C. Smith.....	Republican....	of Bakersfield



Map

—OF—

Congressional Districts

—OF—

California.

Under Apportionment of 1900

(When the new apportionments are made the Voter's Hand-Book will contain the new maps.)

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court at Washington consists of 9 Justices at a salary of $14,500 for the 8 associate justices and $15,000 for the chief justice. It sits in the Capitol at Washington from October to June in every year; the presence of 6 judges is required to pronounce a decision. They are appointed for life by the President and are removed only by impeachment,—a provision which applies to all classes of Federal judges and is meant to secure the independence of the judiciary. The Supreme Court is chiefly appellate in character and the whole Federal Judicial system is arranged for eliminating cases from court to court so that those which finally come before the Highest Court shall be few and important. Yet in addition to this appellate character, the Supreme Court has some original jurisdiction, as, for instance, in the case of an Ambassador. Its appellate jurisdiction is especially in all matters that have to do with the interpretation of the Constitution, and of Federal Laws and Treaties, and cases relating to the authority of Federal officers.

Circuit Courts of Appeals

Circuit Courts of Appeals (established 1891) are entirely courts of appellate jurisdiction, and are nine in number. By an act of Congress March 3, 1911, the Circuit Courts "are abolished." This is to take effect January 1st, 1912. The Circuit Courts of Appeals, which formerly were elastic in character, will now take on the exact geographical boundaries that have hitherto belonged to the Circuit Courts. Each circuit of course includes several states: Cali-

fornia is in the 9th judicial circuit, which also includes Nevada and Montana. These Circuit Courts of Appeals are for the appeal of cases which may be brought from the District Courts. The 29 Circuit Judges of the former Circuit Courts will be transferred to these Appellate courts, where courts will be held annually.

The District Courts

The District Courts are 88 in number and their judges receive $6,000 a year. These also are in actual geographic limits; for instance there are three District Courts in Alabama; one in Nevada; two in California, a Northern and Southern District Court, but the Southern one is sub-divided into two divisions whose northern part begins with Fresno County, Inyo, etc. There are 3 judges for the Northern District.

Federal courts, in general, have to do with the transgression or defining of United States laws, e. g., acts which violate the Interstate Commerce Law, the great trust cases, great railroad cases, etc. The government's case against the Beef Trust is being prosecuted in a District Court of Illinois, and that against the Steel Trust in a District Court of New Jersey. From these courts the cases may be appealed to the Circuit Courts of Appeals and thence to the Supreme Court. But a recent enactment for expediting matters of such large general importance has provided that, by "the power of certification," the Circuit Court of Appeals may pass the case up directly to the Supreme Court.

The District Courts (Continued)

Besides the foregoing, there are at Washington the following courts whose names sufficiently explain them; A Court of Customs Appeals (created in 1909 under the Tariff Act).

A Court of Claims—for claims against the government and therefore requiring Federal jurisdiction—established 1855.

A Court of Commerce, created to review the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission—in which, for instance, the case so important to California, of the "back haul" of the railroads for freight to tide water, is now being tried and can be followed with interest in the San Francisco papers. There is a dissatisfaction with the reversal by this Court of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and some Senators have expressed their intention of introducing a bill to abolish the Court of Commerce which has been in existence a little over a year.

THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The State Executive Department

The Governor of California, Hiram W. Johnson, receives $10,000 a year and the Lieutenant Governor, Albert J. Wallace, $4,000. The following officers may be included with the executive, although not being appointed by the Governor:

Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan.....$5,000
(Whose duties are to gather and report statistics, take charge of laws and documents, act as secretary to certain boards, etc.)
Controller is, so to speak, the State Auditor—A. B. Nye... 5,000
Treasurer—W. R. Williams..... 5,000
Attorney General—Ulysses S. Webb..... 6,000
(Whose duties are to appear for the State in civil and criminal cases, to act as legal adviser to the Governor, etc.)
Surveyor General—Wm. S. Kingsbury..... 5,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edward Hyatt... 5,000
And various Boards and Departments.

The Governor and all these officers are elected at the general election every four years, viz., the first Monday after the first Tuesday in November; and the Primary Law of 1911 applies to all state as well as municipal elections; therefore if they get a majority vote, i. e., a vote of more than the sum of the votes for all the other candidates for that office, they become elected at the Primary and need not be voted for again at the ensuing election. The next general election will be held November, 1912.

The Governor

The Governor's duties include the ordering out of State militia in case of riots or great disturbances in strikes, as well as a general supervision of the different departments of state. The newly elected State Board of Control has enabled the executive to show up the frauds which resulted in the resig-

The Governor (Continued)

nation of the State Printer. As the state officials are, at present, in no sense a cabinet to the Governor, being elected by the people, there is no formal administrative aim common to the executive and the general departments; where formal *policy* is not concerned but merely unity of *aim,* offices may safely be appointive. It is thought that to make these offices appointive would probably make for unity and efficiency by giving the Governor more power and responsibility. The Governor has a veto power over the legislature, except when a bill is passed by a majority of two-thirds of each House.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

State Senate

The Senate and Assembly taken together are called the Legislature, and both houses are chosen by popular election at the general state elections. The state is divided into 40 senatorial district (see map) and half of the senators are elected each time, thus, as in the National Legislature, securing a continuity of policy by introducing at each session only 20 new members. Their term is 4 years and their salary $1,000 per session and mileage.

One of the most important offices of the State Legislature is choosing the two U. S. Senators who shall represent their state in Washington. It is through the control of state legislatures by "big business" such as the railroads and other public corporations that corruption has crept into the National Senate, and the endeavor to pass an amendment to the U. S. Constitution which would make Senators elective by popular vote, is the result of this state of things and



Map

—of—

Senatorial Districts

—of—

California.

Under Apportionment of 1900

(When the new apportionments are made the Voter's Hand-Book will contain the new maps.)

of such scandals as the long drawn out trial of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. California and Oregon both have laws now which insure a popular choice of their Senators, by the advisory vote. (See map of Senatorial Districts under apportionment of 1900—New apportionment to be made by the Legislature, 1911.)

Following are Senators elected November 8th, 1910:

Senatorial District			
Second	T. W. H. Shanahan	Dem.	Redding
Fourth	J. B. Sanford	Dem.	Ukiah
Sixth	A. E. Boynton	Rep.	Oroville
Eighth	Louis W. Juilliard	Dem.	Santa Rosa
Tenth	A. Caminetti	Dem.	Jackson
Twelfth	J. B. Curtin	Dem.	Sonora
Fourteenth	Geo. J. Hans	Rep.	Fruitvale
Sixteenth	Edward J. Tyrrell	Rep.	Oakland
Eighteenth	Dan. P. Regan	Rep.	San Francisco
Twentieth	Ed. F. Bryant	Rep.	San Francisco
Twenty-second	John J. Cassidy	Rep.	San Francisco
Twenty-fourth	Dominick J. Beban	Rep.	San Francisco
Twenty-sixth	Geo. W. Cartwright	Dem.	Fresno
Twenty-eighth	Marshall Black	Rep.	Palo Alto
Thirtieth	John L. Avey	Rep.	Redlands
Thirty-second	E. O. Larkins	Rep.	Visalia
Thirty-fourth	Lee C. Gates	Rep.	Los Angeles
Thirty-sixth	Chas. W. Bell	Rep.	Pasadena
Thirty-eighth	Leslie R. Hewitt	Rep.	Los Angeles
Fourtieth	LeRoy A. Wright	Rep.	San Diego

The Lieutenant Governor, like the Vice-President, is ex officio president of the Senate; but his duties are often delegated to a President pro tem. The President of the Senate pro tem is State Senator Boynton.

The alternate members of the Senate, who were voted for in November of 1908 are not listed here

State Senate (Continued)

because their term of office expires next year, and half of the Senate will be re-elected, together with all of the Assemblymen, at the general election in 1912. Their districts are, of course, in the alternate numbers, as First Senatorial District, Third, Fifth, etc. For the same reason it is hardly necessary to give the names of the members of the Assembly.

The Assembly

The Assembly is composed of 80 members chosen from each of the 80 Assembly Districts in the state at the general election. Their term of office is 2 years. Though the state is divided as nearly as possible according to population, that of California, having nearly doubled since 1900, a new apportionment is to be made in 1912. Assemblymen also receive $1,000 for each regular session and mileage. (See Map.)

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

The State Judiciary consists of: (1) The Supreme Court; (2) The District Courts of Appeals; (3) The Superior Courts; (4) The Justices of the Peace Courts.

The Supreme Court

The location of the Supreme Court in San Francisco is in the Wells Fargo & Co. Express Building, southeast corner Second and Mission Streets. There is a Chief Justice and 6 associate justices, all elected for 12 years, but rotating in office:

CHIEF JUSTICE.

W. H. Beatty.....Sacramento .....Jan., 1915. $8,000



Map

OF

Assembly Districts

OF

California.

Under Apportionment of 1900

(When the new apportionments are made the Voter's Hand-Book will contain the new maps.)

JUSTICES.

F. W. Henshaw	Oakland	Jan., 1919.	8,000
M. C. Sloss	San Francisco	Jan., 1923.	8,000
F. M. Angelotti	San Rafael	Jan., 1915.	8,000
Lucien Shaw	Los Angeles	Jan., 1915.	8,000
W. G. Lorrigan	San Jose	Jan., 1919.	8,000
Henry A. Melvin	Oakland	Jan., 1923.	8,000
The Attorney General is U. S. Webb, Humboldt Bank Bldg.			6,000

The District Courts of Appeals

The three State District Courts of Appeals are:

The First (or San Francisco) District includes San Francisco County, Alameda County, etc., as far south and inclusive of Santa Cruz and inclusive northward of Sonoma County.

The Second (or Los Angeles) District includes Inyo County, Kern, etc., southward.

The Third (or Sacramento) District includes Placer County, San Joaquin, Merced, etc., northward.

JUSTICES OF FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas J. Lennon of San Rafael	Presiding	Term ends 1915
S. P. Hall of Oakland		Term ends 1915
Frank P. Kerrigan of San Francisco		Term ends 1919

JUSTICES OF SECOND DISTRICT.

M. T. Allen of Los Angeles	Presiding	Term ends 1915
V. E. Shaw of Los Angeles		Term ends 1919
W. P. James of Los Angeles		Term ends 1919

JUSTICES OF THIRD DISTRICT.

N. P. Chapman of Red Bluff	Presiding	Term ends 1919
E. C. Hart of Sacramento		Term ends 1915
Albert G. Burnett of Santa Rosa		Term ends 1919

Their salaries are $7,000 per annum.

The Superior Court

There is a Superior Court in every county of the State (58), and as many judges as the population of the county warrants, e. g., San Francisco County has 12; Alameda County 6.

The Superior Courts receive all the cases that come up for consideration in California except (1) Those

The Superior Court (Continued)

that go properly to the Federal Courts; (2) Those that go to the Police Court, such as minor criminal cases; and (3) Those that go to the Justices of the Peace Courts, such as minor civil cases, but cases can be appealed to the Appellate Courts for review after they have passed through the lower courts. The Supreme, District and Superior Courts are the only courts of record (i. e., their proceedings, reported by the court stenographer are kept on file, and could be at any time used for reference).

The Justice of the Peace Courts are really a township court; cases not involving more than $300 can be tried in them, but a fee can be asked by the justice, and this has been thought to prejudice judgment. Wherever the defendant has money enough he is apt to appeal to the Superior Courts, and for this, and also for reasons of economy, the last legislature abolished these courts, but present incumbents will retain office till their term expires and the Legislature arranges other inferior courts.

The Police Courts being city courts are not explained here.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The State Board of Control consists of three members, appointed by the Governor, to serve at his pleasure at a salary of $4,000 a year. They are: James A. Johnstone, John F. Neylan and Clyde Seavey. They must execute a bond for $25,000, and must work daily except on holidays from 9 to 5. They have general powers of supervision on all matters concerning the financial and business policies of the

State; they have the same powers as the State Board of Examiners, and they have under them a board of public accounting, which latter must install a uniform system immediately for all the public accounts of the State. The State Board of Control must examine and expert the books of the State prisons, reformatories, State hospitals, etc., and the commissions, bureaus and offices of the State, at least once a year; also it must visit the State institutions and public buildings in course of construction and report thereon. The money in the State treasury must be counted by the Board of Control at least once every month, and it must file a report showing the amount of money that ought to be in the State treasury, and the amount of money and credit that is actually there. The Board must biennially report to the Legislature a history of its transactions and investigations. (Taken from the report of the State Legislature, 39th Session.)

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

In each county the Supervisors sit as a board of equalization for the purpose of making equal and fair assessment of taxes, and to whom reference can be made from the decision of the county assessor in case an owner feels his property unfairly valued in the annual taxation. The State Board of Equalization is to equalize whatever inequalities of assessment there may be between counties throughout the State. It is therefore an important board which, in a way, controls the source

of income for the general public expenditure. Following are the officers of the State Board of Equalization:

		Elected
1st Dist.	Joseph Henry Scott of San Francisco	Nov., 1906
2nd Dist.	Alexander Brown of Calaveras Co	Nov., 1906
3rd Dist.	R. E. Collins of Redding	Nov., 1906
4th Dist.	Jeff McElvaine of San Bernardino	Nov., 1906

The State Controller, A. B. Nye, is ex officio member of the State Board of Equalization.

THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Railroad Commission had been in existence for many years, but its work was nugatory. By the new Amendment to the Constitution, the members of the Commission are increased to 5, and they are appointed by the Governor to serve 6 years; however, the commissioners already in office will serve out their term, and of those appointed their terms shall expire as follows: One on January 1, 1917; two on January 1, 1919, and two on January 1, 1921. They have the power to establish rates for charges of transportation of passengers, freight, etc. All of this Amendment to the Constitution is construed with the Act of February, 1911. By that Act the Railroad Commission's power was extended to take away much of the review power of a judicial court over such a Commission.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

The State Commission in Lunacy (reorganized in 1909) consists of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, Secretary of State Board of Health (William F. Snow, M. D.) and the General Superintendent of State Hospitals (F. W. Hatch, M. D.).

The officers of the Commission are:

F. W. Hatch.....Salary $5,000. Term expires Mar., 1913
(Appointed by the Governor.)
George Huestis.....Salary $3,000. Term expires Mar., 1913
(Appointed by the Commission.)

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

There are 5 State hospitals: Stockton, Napa, Agnews (near San Jose), Mendocino (Ukiah), Southern California (at Patton, San Bernardino Co.). In these there were in the autumn of 1911, not quite 5,000 men and nearly 3,000 women.

There is the Industrial Home for Adult Blind in Oakland (22 women and 94 men), and the Deaf and Blind Institute at Berkeley.

The State Home for Feeble Minded in Sonoma has 534 males and 410 females.

The State Reform School, Preston, Ione, in Amador Co., has 393 boys, no girls; the Whittier Reform School near Los Angeles has 262 boys, 47 girls. There are two State prisons, San Quentin, 831 men, 26 women; Folsom at Represa, Sacramento Co., 1,137 men, no women. (None of these figures include those out on parole.)

There are some 50 orphanages throughout the State which are however under private management

and subscription, but most of them draw money also from the State at the rate of $12 a month for a full orphan and $6 for a half orphan.

The above list is here presented because it shows at a glance the charitable and penal institutions of the State. The women of California, with the right to vote, have now a direct responsibility about the conducting of these institutions.

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Cities in general, being in a county, are likely to be the county seat and have, therefore, all the county offices, such as sheriff, auditor, tax collector, etc. For the purposes of this book, however, San Francisco and not United States cities in general will be considered here.

As the city limits of the City and County of San Francisco coincide exactly, San Francisco has a double county and city government with the Mayor at the head. All of its officers are elected at the general municipal elections held every four years beginning November, 1911, and go into office January 8, 1912; and the primary law applies in San Francisco.

The Executive Department of the City and County of San Francisco

Mayor—James Rolph, Jr.	salary	$6,000
County Clerk—Harry L. Mulcrevy	"	4,000
Auditor—Thos. F. Boyle	"	4,000
District Attorney—C. M. Fickert	"	5,000
Sheriff—Fred. Eggers	"	8,000
(The office of the Sheriff with emoluments amounts to about $15,000, and is the most lucrative office in the gift of the city)		
Coroner—Thos. D. Leland	salary	4,000

Following are the nine Supervisors who, receiving more votes than the other nine, will retain office for four years. Each Supervisor's salary is $2,400 a year.

William H. McCarthy
Oscar Hocks
Paul Bancroft
J. Emmett Hayden
George E. Gallagher
Henry Payot
Chas. A. Murdock
Thos. Jennings
Alex. T. Vogelsang

Following are the Supervisors and officers who serve for two years:

Supervisors

Fred L. Hilmer	Byron Mauzy
Andrew J. Gallagher	Edward L. Nolan
Adolf Koshland	Guido E. Caglieri
Daniel C. Murphy	Ralph McLeran

Jas. Blaine Bocarde (deceased)

Tax Collector—David Bush	salary	$4,000
Recorder—Edmund Godchaux	"	3,600
City Attorney—Percy W. Long	"	5,000
Public Administrator—M. J. Hynes		Fees
Treasurer—John E. McDougald	"	4,000

In the above list, the first group with half the Supervisors will serve for four years; the second group for two years only. But those elected to succeed this second group will serve for four years, and always thereafter all city officers will serve for four years, but elected in alternation every two years.

Legal Department

The City Attorney is legal adviser to the Mayor. The District Attorney is really a county officer. Salary $5000. He has in San Francisco 7 assistant district attorneys at salaries of $3,600 each. His office must always be represented in the Police Courts. The Public Administrator, the County Clerk and the Sheriff complete this department.

Legislative Department

The Board of Supervisors, 18 in number, is the legislature of the city. The laws that it enacts are called ordinances, and require the Mayor's signature. The rotation in office, only half of the Board being elected at one time, insures that continuity of policy which has been found generally necessary in all legislative government.

Board of Public Works

In addition to the foregoing there is, in San Francisco, a department of public works which has 3 commissioners who constitute the Board of Public Works. It is their duty to see to the streets, pipes,

wires, sewers, drainage, cleaning, lighting, sprinkling, etc.; also to the construction of public buildings; and they have a city engineer in their department. Their salary is $4,000 a year each.

Board of Education

The Board of Education is composed of 4 school directors appointed by the Mayor at a salary of $3,000 each. The Board must never have more than two members of the same political party. It establishes and maintains public schools, employs, promotes and dismisses teachers, etc. The Superintendent of Schools is elected, he must be a member of the Board of Education, but without the right to vote. His salary is $4,000.

Police Department

A Board of Police Commissioners, a Chief of Police, a Police Force, make up the police department. All members except the chief hold office during good behavior. The four police commissioners are appointed by the Mayor at an annual salary of $1,200. Of this board of commissioners no more than two members shall ever be of the same political party. The sessions of the board are public, except that executive sessions may be held whenever it is deemed proper by the board. It appoints, promotes, suspends or dismisses any member of the department according to its rules and regulations.

The Chief of Police appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners holds office for four years. He is the chief executive officer of the department.

Fire Department

The fire department is under a board of four commissioners appointed by the Mayor at a salary of $1,200 each, and no more than two may ever be of

the same political party. The commissioners see that the officers and members faithfully discharge their duties, make rules and regulations, employ and dismiss firemen, etc.

There are, in addition to the foregoing, the departments of: Public Health; of Elections; Civil Service Commissioners; Playground Commissioners; Park Commissioners, and some miscellaneous offices.

THE CITY OF OAKLAND.

In Oakland the municipal election is held on the third Tuesday in April, 1911, and will be held on the same date in 1913, and biennially thereafter. This is called the *nominating* election; a second election, held on the third Tuesday after said nominating election, is called the *general* municipal election. Oakland, on July 1, 1911, adopted the commission form of government.

The Executive of Oakland

(Term 4 years.)	Salary
The Mayor—Frank K. Mott	$4,000
(1) Com. of Pub. Safety—F. C. Turner	3,600
(2) Com. of Rev. and Finance—John Forrest	3,600
(3) Com. of Pub. Works—H. S. Anderson	3,600
(4) Com. of Streets—W. J. Baccus	3,600
City Auditor and Assessor—Geo. E. Gross (Elected.)	3,600
Tax Collector and Treasurer—Edwin Meese (Appointed by the Com. of Rev. and Finance.)	3,600

School Directors:

(1) M. R. Bronner
(2) Harry L. Boyle
(3) Miss A. F. Brown
(4) F. B. Cook
(5) C. M. Orr
(6) A. S. Kelly

The School Directors are allowed $10 for each regular meeting, but not to exceed four meetings per month.

The Superintendent of Schools is secretary of the Board, and is appointed Superintendent by the Board. The Commissioner of Revenue and Finance is *ex officio* a member of the Board.

All the foregoing officials are elected for a term of 4 years, but for this first term of the new charter, the Mayor and Commissioners (1) and (2) will serve 4 years, and the Auditor and Commissioners (3) and (4), only 2 years; afterwards all will serve 4 years, but half will thus be elected at one time.

The City Attorney (adviser to the council) is Benj. J. Woolner; term 4 years. Salary, $5,000.

The Executive of Alameda County

In the County of Alameda there are 10 municipalities: Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Albany, Piedmont, Emeryville, San Leandro, Hayward, Pleasanton and Livermore, each with its own governing body.

	Salary
The Sheriff—Frank Barnett	$4,000
The Auditor—E. F. Garrison	3,600
Tax Collector—Jas. B. Barber	4,000
Assessor—C. F. Horner	7,000
Treasurer—M. J. Kelly	4,000
County Recorder—G. M. Bacon	4,000
County Surveyor—P. A. Haviland	Fees and 4,000

The Judiciary of Alameda County

The judiciary consists of the Superior Court, which, in Alameda County, has 6 judges; and the Justices of the Peace courts. The Police courts, as has been stated before, are city courts.

The legal officers are:

	Salary
The District Attorney—Wm. H. Donahue	$4,000
The Public Administrator—H. B. Mehrmann	Fees
The County Clerk—John P. Cook	4,000
The Coroner—C. L. Tisdale	4,000

Jurors in Alameda County are paid $3.00 a day and mileage, where, in San Francisco, they receive but $2.00—the difference being due to the great extent of the county limits where jurors are sometimes summoned to serve from the other end of the county.

The Legislative Department of Alameda County

There are 5 Supervisors, who receive $225 a month each:

J. D. Murphy	J. M. Kelly	John F. Mullins
W. B. Bridge	T. M. Foss	

The County Superintendent of Schools is Geo. W. Frick, salary, $4,000.

THE CITY OF BERKELEY.

Berkeley has the most perfect form of commission government of any city in California. There the executive and administrative departments are divided among five officers:

(1) Public affairs, the Mayor.
(2) Revenue and Finance, under the Commissioner of Revenue and Finance.
(3) Public Health and Safety, under the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.
(4) Public Works, under the Commissioner of Public Works.
(5) Streets, under the Commissioner of Streets.

The Mayor and these four commissioners or councilmen together form the City Council of five members.

In addition there are four school directors; and the Board of Education consists of the four school directors and the councilman, or commissioner, of revenue and finance.

There are in addition: the City Attorney (appointed by the Mayor); the Treasurer, who is also the Tax Collector (appointed by the Commissioner of Finance); the Chief Engineer (appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works); Chief of Police, Chief of Fire Department, Health Officer, Superintendent of Electrical Department (all appointed by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety); and a Street Superintendent (appointed by the Commissioner of Streets).

The extreme simplicity of this arrangement, and its concentration of responsibility in the hands of the City Council, are considered features of exceptional merit in insuring a careful and responsible city government in small municipalities.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

The general municipal elections are held in Los Angeles on the first Tuesday of December of every odd numbered year, beginning with 1911; and the primary election takes place on the last Tuesday of October, 1911, and biennially thereafter.

Following are the officers of the city—those in heavy type are elective by the electors of the city of Los Angeles at large:

Mayor
Nine councilmen
City clerk
City treasurer
City auditor
City tax and license collector
City school superintendent (appointed by the board of education)
Seven members of the board of education
Five directors of the Los Angeles public library
City assessor
City engineer
City attorney
City prosecutor
Three police commissioners
Chief of police
Three fire commissioners
Chief engineer of the fire department
Health commissioner
Five public service commissioners
Chief engineer of water works
Electrical engineer
Three park commissioners
Three commissioners of public works
Secretary of the board of public works
Purchasing agent
Three commissioners of public utilities
Three harbor commissioners
Five playground commissioners
Nine municipal art commissioners

In the above list those not otherwise specified are appointed by the Mayor. The city officers hold office for four years; but the terms of office for the Mayor, City Attorney, the 4 members of the City Council, and the 3 members of the Board of Education receiving the *lowest* number of votes at the general municipal election, respectively, shall expire on the first Monday in January, 1914. After that their successors in office shall serve for four years, and there will thus be an alternate election of half the chief officers of the city every two years.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The executive departments of every county are each independent of every other.

The Sheriff, the Auditor, the Tax Collector and Assessor (frequently merged in one office when the county is small), and the County Clerk, are the chief executive officers.

The Board of Supervisors of a county is its legislature, that is, it makes the necessary laws and ordinances for that locality apart, of course, from the regular State laws.

Every county has a Superior Court. In addition to this there are the Justices' Court for civil suits of less than $300 in amount and for minor criminal matters. All trials are appealable from the Justice of the Peace Courts to the Superior Court. The Justices' Courts are really the people's court for small matters, but see page 25. There is a District Attorney for every county.

In addition there are the school districts and school trustees, and the road overseers who are under the Supervisors.

Recent amendment of the constitution has enabled the county to adopt a charter of its own and to devise for itself such regulations as the law permits.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 22.)

The State Legislature passed, with a two-thirds majority last spring, 23 amendments to the Constitution, and in order to become incorporated into the Constitution of the State these were put up to popular election on the 10th of last October. Except the amendment permitting women to vote, the most important of these 23 amendments were those that dealt with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Therefore these have been singled out for brief explanation, having been passed by the people of the State by a large majority.

The Initiative

The power of initiative is accorded to the people at large upon the presentation of a petition to the Secretary of State certified to have been signed by 8 per cent of the electors, i. e., 8 per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election. This gives the people power to control legislation of the State, and reserves to the people the power to enact laws which the Legislature may have refused or neglected to enact, and it enables the people to propose constitutional amendments for adoption.

The Referendum

The Referendum enables the people to require any act of the Legislature (except those elections providing for tax levies and urgency measures passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses) to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next general election. This gives the people the power to

arrest or prevent the taking effect of vicious or objectionable acts of the Legislature.

The Referendum

Eight states of our own country, beginning in 1902, have made the Initiative and Referendum an integral part of their frame work of government. Of the cities of California, San Francisco has had it since 1900 and Los Angeles since 1903, and Oakland incorporated it into their charters in 1910. Berkeley and San Diego had done the same prior to 1910. It is not intended and will not be a substitute for legislation, but will constitute that safeguard which the people should retain for themselves, and will help them to hold the Legislature in check and veto or negative such measures as it may negligently or viciously enact.

THE RECALL.

The Recall makes it possible for the people to remove from office every elective public officer of the State of California, and to vote for a successor to such officer in the manner herein provided for:

A petition signed by electors equal in number to at least 12 per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which said officer occupies, demanding an election of a successor in said petition, shall be addressed to the Secretary of State and filed with the clerk or registrar of voters of the city or county in which the petition was circulated.

By its provisions this act enables about 46,000 voters (12 per cent of the vote cast at the last election for Governor, but however, if women vote as numer-

ously as men do, it can easily be seen that the number of voters being doubled, 12 per cent of the voting population will hereafter mean more than 80,000 voters) to require a public servant who has held his office at least 6 months, to submit the question of his continuance in office, if his stewardship is held unsatisfactory, to a vote of the electors. If a majority of the said electors vote for his recall he is retired. A 20 per cent instead of a 12 per cent petition is required to institute recall proceedings against a State officer elected from a district of the State.

This power to remove dishonest or incapable servants, is a power which has not been greatly questioned except as relates to the judiciary. But judges, especially those of the Supreme Court, by construing the acts of the Legislature, perform acts of legislation as truly as does the Legislature. Yet the objection to the recall is that judges' decisions depend upon a knowledge of the laws, and the people have not this special knowledge which would qualify them to decide as to the recall of judges. The reply of the people of this State seems to have been that Democracy means the control by the people of all their servants, and the judiciary are also like other public officers, their servants.

NOTES FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1910

			Per cent increase
Population of California	1890	1,213,398	
" " "	1900	1,485,053	22.4
" " "	1910	2,377,549	60.1

In the decade for 1900-1910, the average increase of population for continental United States is 21.0 per cent.

	Per cent. Increase since 1900	Population in 1900
For San Francisco	21.6	416,912
For Los Angeles	211.5	319,198
For Oakland	124.3	150,174
For Berkeley	206.0	40,434
For Sacramento	52.6	44,696
For Pasadena	232.2	30,291
For San Jose	34.6	28,946

These are the largest cities in California, only three of them having a population of over 100,000. There are 58 counties in California, where population ranges from 309 in Alpine County to 504,131 in Los Angeles County. The average number of persons to the square mile for continental United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9; for California it was 15.3.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4th, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suber while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the

establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and to do all

other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Preamble.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

SYNOPSIS.

ARTICLE I.

This Article, with 10 sections, deals with the Legislative Department, of which a brief summary has been already given in this book in the pages on "The National Senate and The House."

ARTICLE II.

This Article deals with the Executive Department—the President.

ARTICLE III.

This Article explains the Federal Judiciary.

ARTICLE IV.

Miscellaneous provisions dealing with the admission of new States into the Union, etc.

ARTICLE V.

It requires a two-thirds vote of both houses to amend the Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

The Federal Constitution—the supreme law of the land, and the judges of every State bound thereby, etc.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of 9 States for the establishment of this Constitution, etc., signed "George Washington, President and Deputy from Virginia."

The foregoing is a full synopsis of the Constitution of the United States, which contains only 7 Articles. Following is a full synopsis of the Amendments of that Constitution, of which there are 15:

AMENDMENT I.

Guaranteeing freedom of religion, of the press, and of the right to petition the Government.

AMENDMENT II.

Regarding the right of State militias.

AMENDMENT III.

No soldier may be quartered in any house in time of peace, without the owner's consent.

AMENDMENT IV.

Right of freedom from seizure or search.

AMENDMENT V.

Freedom from second trial for same offense, and from self-incrimination, and from confiscation of property.

AMENDMENT VI.

Right to a speedy trial by jury and to have assistance of counsel.

AMENDMENT VII.

Right to trial by jury where value shall exceed $20.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail and excessive punishment prohibited.

AMENDMENT IX.

Certain rights given in the Constitution shall not deny or disparage any other rights retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution are reserved to the States.

AMENDMENT XI.

The Federal Judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law commenced against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens of any foreign state.

AMENDMENT XII.

The Vice-President shall be chosen separately, not as formerly by taking the second highest candidate for the presidency as vice-president.

AMENDMENT XIII.

Section 1. Slavery abolished in the United States.

Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV.

Giving former slaves the right to citizenship and equal protection of the laws.

Sections 2 and 3 refer to apportionment, etc., and exclude rebels from holding Federal office.

Section 4 refers to the public debt, and refuses any claim for emancipation of the slaves or debts incurred in fighting against the United States.

AMENDMENT XV.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race color or previous condition of servitude.

The Thirteenth Amendment freed the slaves; the Fourteenth gave them the rights of citizenship, and the Fifteenth the right of suffrage.

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